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EXAMINER

WORKU, NEGUSSIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/024,718

Applicant(s)

KONISHI ET AL.

Examiner

Negussie Worku

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/21/01, 11/8/04; 5/13/04; 01/5/04
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in the Application No.10024718, filed on December 21, 2001.

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 01/5/04, 12/21/01, 11/8/04 and therefore, the submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-33, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujiwara (USP 6,583,809) in view of Hidaka (USP 6,961,153).

With respect to claim 1, Fujiwara 1, discloses a slip handling system (the image input apparatus of fig 1) for reading an image of a slip, (a slip or a document positioned on glass plate 3 of fig 1) comprising: an image scanner (image sensing 17 of fig 1, such as CCD or CMOS, col.7, lines 58-60) for taking in image data of a slip with first definition and second definition higher than said first definition, see (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50, pre-scanned still image (low-resolution [first definition] for preview and high-resolution [second definition] still image for actual use);

A display device (monitor 9 of fig 1 or 2) for displaying an image of the slip read by said image scanner, (host PC having a display 9 of fig 2, col.7, lines 55-57); and

An image processing apparatus (processor 8 of fig 1) for receiving the image data of the slip taken in by said image scanner (image scanner CCD camera of fig 1) and outputting processing data concerning said image data to said display device, (display device 9 of fig 2) said image processing apparatus (fig 1 and 2) comprising:

A first interface (USB controller 35 of fig 2) for inputting image data read 0bu CCD camera 17 of fig 2) with said first definition (pre-scan, low resolution) and said second definition (high-resolution with, fine-scan) by said image scanner to said image processing apparatus (processor 8 of fig 2, see (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50).

Fujiwara does not teach or disclose a control section for determining whether the image data of said first definition input by said first interface satisfies a predetermined condition, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, processing the image data read with said second definition; and a second interface for outputting data processed by said control section to said display device.

In the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus Hidaka teaches a control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) for determining whether the image data of said first definition (low resolution, pre-scan on display area, col.10, lines 10-20) input by said first interface (440 of fig 5, col.10, lines 20-30) satisfies a predetermined condition, (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51) processing and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, see (col.6, lines 45-51) processing the image data read with said second definition (high-resolution, main-scan, col.10, lines 15-20); and a second interface (user interface 400 of fig 5) for outputting data processed by said control section (105 of fig 2) to said display device (display 410 of fig 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: a control section for determining whether the image data of said first definition input by said first interface satisfies a predetermined condition, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, processing the image data read with said second definition; and a second interface for outputting data processed by said control section to said display device.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image.

With respect to claim 2, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (fig 1), wherein said control section (memory controller 26 of fig 2) gives a stillness determination on said slip as said predetermined condition (low resolution still image, col.13, lines 25-30).

With respect to claim 3, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (fig 1), wherein said first definition is lower than said second definition, see (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50, pre-scanned still image (low-resolution [first definition] for preview and high-resolution [second definition] still image for actual use);

With respect to claim 4, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (fig 1), wherein said image scanner (CCD scanner 17 of fig 1) generates image data of said second definition by using pixel shifts, (col.10, lines 15-20).

With respect to claim 5, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (as shown fig 2), wherein if said control section judges a predetermined condition to be satisfied, see (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50, pre-scanned still image (low-resolution [first definition] for preview and high-resolution [second definition] still image for actual use); an order that image data of the slip should be read with said second definition (high resolution) is output from said first interface to said image scanner (17 CCD of fig 2).

With respect to claim 6, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (fig 1), further

comprising a switch (control panel 8 of fig 2, control outputting signal) for outputting a permission signal for the order that image data of the slip should be read, (a switch button on camera 103 of fig 1) to said image processing apparatus (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 7, Fujiwara teaches slip handling system, (as shown in fig 1 and 2, and as further discussed in the above claims.

However, Fujiwara does not teach wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

In the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus, Hidaka teaches wherein if said control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51) and said permission signal is not output from said switch, (user interface 400 of fig 5) then said display device (display 410 of fig 5, displays a message for prompting depression of said switch, see (col.6, lines 45-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image or having a higher resolution image.

With respect to claim 8, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (as shown in fig 1 and 2), wherein after said first interface (communication interface, 36 of fig 2) has input image data of said second definition, (high resolution, (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50).

Fujiwara does not disclose a control section determines whether said predetermined condition is satisfied.

However, in the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus, Hidaka teaches a control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2), determines whether said predetermined condition is satisfied, (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: a control section determines whether said predetermined condition is satisfied.



It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image.

With respect to claim 9, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (as shown fig 1), wherein said first interface (USB of fig 36 of fig 1) inputs image data of said first definition before and after inputting image data of said second definition, (image input control section 105 of fig 2) for determining whether the image data of said first definition (low resolution, pre-scan on display area, col.10, lines 10-20) input by said first interface (440 of fig.5, col.10, lines 20-30).

With respect to claim 10, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (fig 1), further comprising a switch (control panel 8 of fig 2, control outputting signal) for outputting a permission signal for the order that image data of the slip should be read, (a switch button on camera 103 of fig 1) to said image processing apparatus (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 11, Fujiwara teaches slip handling system, (as shown in fig 1 and 2, and as further discussed in the above claims.

However, Fujiwara does not teach wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said

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switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

In the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus, Hidaka teaches wherein if said control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51) and said permission signal is not output from said switch, (user interface 400 of fig 5) then said display device (display 410 of fig 5, displays a message for prompting depression of said switch, see (col.6, lines 45-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image or having a higher resolution image.

With respect to claim 12, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (fig 1) for acquiring image data of a slip from an external image scanner, (CCD image sensor 17

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of fig 1) said slip processing apparatus (8 of fig 2) comprising: a first interface (USB of fig 2) for inputting image data of the slip (scanned image).

Fujiwara does not teach or disclose a control section for determining whether a predetermined condition is satisfied by using image data of first definition input by said first interface, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, for ordering said image scanner to read image data with second definition higher than said first definition.

In the same are of image inputting system a control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) for determining whether a predetermined condition is satisfied by using image data of first definition (low resolution, pre-scan on display area, col.10, lines 10-20) input by said first interface (440 of fig 5, col.10, lines 20-30) input by said first interface, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, for ordering said image scanner to read image data with second definition higher than said first definition, (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: a control section for determining whether a predetermined condition is satisfied by using image data of first definition input by said first interface, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, for ordering said image scanner to read image data with second definition higher than said first definition.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image.

With respect to claim 13, Fujiwara discloses a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1), wherein said control section (8 of fig 1) gives a stillness determination on said slip by using the image data of said first definition as said predetermined condition, (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51).

With respect to claim 14, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1 and 2), further comprising: a second interface for outputting display data concerning said slip to an external display device (monitor 9 of fig 2); and an input section (scann44 17 of fig 2) for inputting an order that said display data should be output from said second interface (USB of fig 2).

With respect to claim 15, Fujiwara teaches slip processing apparatus (fig 1 and 2), wherein if said order that said display data should be output is not given, said second interface (USB of fig 1) outputs an order that a message for prompting an input operation in said input section should be displayed on a screen, to said display device (monitor 9 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 16, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1), further comprising: an input section (scanner 17 of fig 2) for inputting an order that image data of said second definition (high resolution) should be read.

Fujiwara does not teach wherein said control section determines whether a reading order is given by said input section as said predetermined condition.

In the same are of image inputting system a control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) determines whether a reading order is given by said input section whether a predetermined condition (low resolution, pre-scan on display area, col.10, lines 10-20) input by said first interface (440 of fig 5, col.10, lines 20-30)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: a control section for determining whether a predetermined condition is satisfied by using image data of first definition input by said first interface, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, for ordering said image scanner to read image data with second definition higher than said first definition.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image.

With respect to claim 17, Fujiwara discloses a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1 and 20, wherein after said first interface (USB of fig 1) has inputted image data of said second definition, (high resolution) said control section ( 27 of fig 1, microprocessor 27 of fig 2) further orders image data of said first definition (low resolution) to be read, and said control section gives a stillness determination on said slip by using the image data of said first definition.

With respect to claim 18, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 2), further comprising: an output section (to the computer display 9 of fig 1) for outputting an order that a message for prompting an input operation in said input section (from image scanner 5 of fig 1) should be displayed on a screen, (computer screen 9 of fig 1) if said order that image data of said second definition (high resolution) should be read is not given.

With respect to claim 19, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 2), further comprising a slip processing apparatus (fig 1 and 2), further comprising: a second interface for outputting display data concerning said slip to an external display device (monitor 9 of fig 1); wherein said control section (8 of fig 1) creates said display data based on the image data of said second definition (high resolution image)

With respect to claim 20, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig

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2), further comprising a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1 and 2), further comprising: an input section (saner 5 of fig 1) for inputting an order that said display data should be output from said second interface (PC through USB as shown in fig 2).

With respect to claim 21, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1), wherein if said order that said display data should be output is not given, said second interface outputs an order that a message for prompting an input operation in said input section should be displayed on a screen, to said display device (PC monitor 9 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 22, Fujiwara teaches a slip processing apparatus (as shown in fig 1), wherein the image data of said second definition input by said first interface (USB of fig 2) has been created by pixel shifts, (col.10, lines 25-35).

With respect to claim 23, Fujiwara a slip handling apparatus (as shown in fig 1) connected to an image scanner (scanner 5 of fig 1) for taking in image data of a slip with a plurality of definition values, (low or high resolution) said slip handling apparatus (fig 1) comprising: a first interface for inputting image data read by said image scanner (image read by scanner 5, is inputted to PC processor 8 of fig 1, through USB of fig 1).

Fujiwara does not teach or disclose a control section for determining whether the image data of said first definition input by said first interface satisfies a predetermined condition, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, processing

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the image data read with said second definition; and a second interface for outputting data processed by said control section to said display device.

In the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus Hidaka teaches a control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) for determining whether the image data of said first definition (low resolution, pre-scan on display area, col.10, lines 10-20) input by said first interface (440 of fig 5, col.10, lines 20-30) satisfies a predetermined condition, (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51) processing and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, see (col.6, lines 45-51) processing the image data read with said second definition (high-resolution, main-scan, col.10, lines 15-20); and a second interface (user interface 400 of fig 5) for outputting data processed by said control section (105 of fig 2) to said display device (display 410 of fig 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: a control section for determining whether the image data of said first definition input by said first interface satisfies a predetermined condition, and responsive to satisfaction of said predetermined condition, processing the image data read with said second definition; and a second interface for outputting data processed by said control section to said display device.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of



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Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image.

With respect to claim 24, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (fig 1), wherein said control section (memory controller 26 of fig 2) gives a stillness determination on said slip as said predetermined condition (low resolution still image, col.13, lines 25-30).

With respect to claim 25, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (fig 1), wherein said first definition is lower than said second definition, see (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50, pre-scanned still image (low-resolution [first definition] for preview and high-resolution [second definition] still image for actual use);

With respect to claim 26, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (fig 1), wherein said image scanner (CCD scanner 17 of fig 1) generates image data of said second definition by using pixel shifts, (col.10, lines 15-20).

With respect to claim 27, Fujiwara discloses a slip handling system (as shown fig 2), wherein if said control section judges a predetermined condition to be satisfied, see (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50, pre-scanned still image (low-resolution [first definition] for preview and high-resolution [second definition] still image for actual use); an order that image data of the slip should be read with said second definition (high resolution) is output from said first interface to said image scanner (17 CCD of fig 2).

With respect to claim 28, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (fig 1), further comprising a switch (control panel 8 of fig 2, control outputting signal) for outputting a permission signal for the order that image data of the slip should be read, (a switch button on camera 103 of fig 1) to said image processing apparatus (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 29, Fujiwara teaches slip handling system, (as shown in fig 1 and 2, and as further discussed in the above claims.

However, Fujiwara does not teach wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

In the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus, Hidaka teaches wherein if said control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51) and said permission signal is not output from said switch, (user interface 400 of fig 5) then said display device (display 410 of fig 5, displays a message for prompting depression of said switch, see (col.6, lines 45-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied

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and said permission signal is not output from said switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image or having a higher resolution image.

With respect to claim 30, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (as shown in fig 1 and 2), wherein after said first interface (communication interface, 36 of fig 2) has input image data of said second definition, (high resolution, (col.13, lines 13, lines 43-50).

Fujiwara does not disclose a control section determines whether said predetermined condition is satisfied.

However, in the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus, Hidaka teaches a control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2), determines whether said predetermined condition is satisfied, (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: a control section determines whether said predetermined condition is satisfied.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image.

With respect to claim 31, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (as shown fig 1), wherein said first interface (USB of fig 36 of fig 1) inputs image data of said first definition before and after inputting image data of said second definition, (image input control section 105 of fig 2) for determining whether the image data of said first definition (low resolution, pre-scan on display area, col.10, lines 10-20) input by said first interface (440 of fig 5, col.10, lines 20-30).

With respect to claim 32, Fujiwara teaches a slip handling system (fig 1), further comprising a switch (control panel 8 of fig 2, control outputting signal) for outputting a permission processed data to be outputted to display device, (a switch button on camera 103 of fig 1) to said image handling apparatus (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 33, Fujiwara teaches slip handling system, (as shown in fig 1 and 2, and as further discussed in the above claims.

However, Fujiwara does not teach wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said

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switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

In the same are of image inputting system and control method of image inputting apparatus, Hidaka teaches wherein if said control section (image input control section 105 of fig 2) judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied (various parameters related to information for specifying an area, resolution and color of an object to be read to density and like, see col.6, lines 41-51) and said permission signal is not output from said switch, (user interface 400 of fig 5) then said display device (display 410 of fig 5, displays a message for prompting depression of said switch, see (col.6, lines 45-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging apparatus of Fujiwara to include: wherein if said control section judges that a predetermined condition is satisfied and said permission signal is not output from said switch, then said display device displays a message for prompting depression of said switch.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Fujiwara imaging device by the teaching of Hidaka, for the purpose of obtaining a perfect final image, for the entire displaying image in a high definition image or having a higher resolution image.


5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Negussie Worku whose telephone number is 571-272-7472. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on 571-272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Neyuss White*  
11/23/05

  
MARK WALLERSON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER